

FIVE GENERALS LYNCHED BY MOB

Former President of Ecuador Among the Victims.

REBEL LEADERS ARE WIPED OUT

Penitentiary at Quito Is Stormed, and Heads of Latest Revolution Fall Before People's Frenzy—Killings Come Soon After Beheading of General Montero.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, January 28.—An infuriated mob to-day broke into the Quito penitentiary in spite of a double guard and lynched Generals Eloy Alfaro, Flavio Alfaro, Medardo Alfaro, Ulpiano Paz and Manuel Serrano, all prominent revolutionists.

With the putting to death of General Eloy Alfaro, ex-President of Ecuador, his brother, General Flavio Alfaro, ex-Minister of War and commander-in-chief of the revolutionary forces; General Medardo Alfaro, who is believed to have been a brother of the two other Alfaro, and General Paz and Manuel Serrano, the leading lights in Ecuador's last revolution have been wiped out. This revolution, although it had been in progress for some time, began in reality in the morning following the sudden death on December 22 last of President Emilio Estrada.

Killing of Montero.
The first of the drastic measures taken by those who opposed the revolution was carried out after midnight Thursday at Guayaquil. General Pedro Montero, who was proclaimed President by the troops after the death of Estrada, was shot and beheaded by a mob, which later burned his body. The shooting of Montero took place in the court room where the general had just been tried by court-martial and sentenced to sixteen years' imprisonment for his connection with the revolt. The people, evidently angered at what they considered a too light sentence, rushed into the court room and after riddling Montero's body with bullets, dragged it into the open. Then they decapitated it, built a bonfire and threw into the flames the torso and head of the man who once was a popular hero in Ecuador.

Eloy Alfaro and Generals Paz and Montero were captured January 22 at Guayaquil, when government troops under General Leonidas Plaza forced the revolutionists who held Guayaquil to capitulate. Flavio Alfaro had been wounded in a battle a few days before the fall of Guayaquil. Medardo Alfaro was captured January 25 as he arrived at Guayaquil on board a steamer with a body of rebel troops.

Eloy Alfaro was proclaimed President of Ecuador by the troops on January 26, after he had defeated the government troops at Quito. In October of the same year he was elected provisional President by the national convention and held the office of chief executive until 1911. In that year General Emilio Estrada ousted him from the office with Flavio Alfaro as an opponent, and was elected by a majority of over 100,000 votes.

Alfaro Starts Revolt.
Flavio Alfaro then started a revolt, and in it he was aided by his brother, Eloy. The charges made that Eloy was trying to set up a dictatorship in Ecuador, and from the first the efforts to take away the presidency from Estrada met with reverses. Estrada's forces frequently were victorious, and the public sentiment against the revolt, Eloy Alfaro resigned, and Estrada, and later he and Flavio departed for Panama. Estrada was then inducted into office, and retained the chief executive position until his death last December.

The Alfaro and their followers had not been idle during Estrada's tenure of office, and there frequently came reports of their intention to start a revolution in Ecuador. When Estrada died, General Montero, a trusted lieutenant of the Alfaro, had himself proclaimed President by the radicals and the troops in Guayaquil. Montero, at the time was commander-in-chief of the military in the Guayaquil district. He formed a provisional ministry, and the new government signed an act to ignore the constitutional administration at Quito. It was said that Montero was to hold the presidency until the arrival of Flavio Alfaro from Panama, and then turn over the reins of government to him. Flavio departed for Guayaquil almost immediately, and was followed shortly by Eloy Alfaro. General Leonidas Plaza was the favored candidate for the presidency of the Quito government.

Rebels Defeated.
Severe fighting followed the outbreak of the new revolt, and the United States government sent the gunboat Yorktown to Ecuadorian waters to protect American interests. The fighting continued with varying success until January 19, when the rebels suffered a bad defeat at Yaguache, northeast of Guayaquil. Four days later Guayaquil capitulated to General Plaza. Eloy Alfaro and General Montero and Paz were found in hiding and were then only saved from death by the intervention of General Julio Andrade, of the government forces. Later they were taken to the Quito penitentiary.

HER \$15,000 COAT STOLEN

Valuable Garment Taken While Mrs. Sorg Is at Theatre.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
New York, January 28.—The \$15,000 coat of Mrs. Paul A. Sorg, whose husband is a director of the American Tobacco Company, was stolen from her while she was sitting in one of the boxes of the Globe Theatre on Thursday night. The coat is valued at \$15,000. Mrs. Sorg had thrown it on a chair in the rear of the box, where she was with her husband and a party of friends. She noticed that the coat was in its place after the third act, but did not know of its disappearance until the party arose to leave.

TAFT GUEST OF OCHS

Editor of Times Entertains President in New York.

New York, January 28.—President Taft spent Sunday quietly, most of it at the home of his brother, Henry W. Taft, and left to-night for Cleveland. The President walked on Fifth Avenue with his brother for forty minutes about church-going time this morning, and was kept busy acknowledging salutes from the many persons who recognized him.

Callers at the Henry W. Taft house during the day included Ambassador Reid, former Lieutenant-Governor Timothy L. Woodruff, and Chairman S. S. Koenig, of the Republican County Committee.

Secretary Hilles said politics was not discussed. The President was a luncheon guest of Adolph Ochs, editor of the Times, and met many members of the Times staff. Secretary Hilles was the only other guest. After the luncheon, the President took a motor trip through Central Park and spent the rest of the afternoon with his brother's family. Mr. Taft left for the West at 8:30 P. M., and is due to arrive in Cleveland at 11:30 A. M. to-morrow.

A luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce, a reception by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, a visit to the New School students and speeches at the Cleveland Citizens' banquet are his Cleveland engagements.

FOUR BURN TO DEATH

Perish in Flames After Holding Family Reunion.

Butler, Pa., January 28.—Four persons were burned to death or suffocated, and five others are in a serious condition, as a result of a fire early today at the home of Curtis Hale, at Claxton, a mining town, ten miles from a family reunion was held at the home of Hale Saturday night. The fire was discovered at 2 o'clock this morning. An overheated stove or the explosion of a lamp is thought to have been the cause.

Earl Miles, aged thirty-five, son-in-law of Curtis Hale.
Mrs. Mollie Miles, aged thirty-five.
Mrs. Belle Hale, aged twenty-eight, wife of Curtis Hale.
Scott Hale, aged eighteen, son of Curtis Hale.

Curtis Hale, his wife and children—David, James and Sadie—sustained burns about the head and body. Men from a nearby coal mine, assisted by neighbors, extinguished the fire, provided for the injured and recovered the charred bodies of the victims. The damage to the house was less than \$1,000.

RICHMOND GIRL FOUND

Return Is as Mysterious as Her Disappearance.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Washington, January 28.—Miss Nellie Hazel Williams, the Richmond girl, who disappeared from her boarding house at 121 O Street, N. E., last Tuesday morning, and caused a city-wide search to be made by the police, at the instigation of worried relatives and friends, was found to-day.

As much mystery surrounds her return as was connected with her disappearance. She was found at the O Street house, and one of the O Street house secretaries, who had been told that she was there, told her whereabouts of Miss Williams, though they assert she has been found by relatives and talked with them, explaining her strange disappearance.

Although Miss Williams is twenty years old and weighs 200 pounds, her friends feared she had met with harm, and asked the police to search the hospitals. This afternoon a friend called at police headquarters and requested that the search be discontinued.

PRIMARY NOT NEEDED

John T. Michel Withdraws From Race for Governorship.

New Orleans, January 28.—A second primary between John L. E. Hall, Governor, and League candidate, John T. Michel, to decide the issue of the governorship, was made unnecessary by the withdrawal last night of Mr. Michel.

In his announcement, Mr. Michel said he would not support Judge Hall as strongly as he had in the campaign just ended. Complete results of last Tuesday's primary showed Judge Hall received 51,008 votes to Michel's 45,730.

Supporters of Michel to-night would not discuss street rumors that he would withdraw from a second primary against Congressman Broussard for the 1915 term in the United States Senate.

ORGANIZE IN OKLAHOMA

Movement to Crystallize Sentiment for Roosevelt Set on Foot.

McAlester, January 28.—To set on foot a movement to crystallize sentiment in Oklahoma in favor of the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for day, at which representatives of twenty-four counties were present. Resolutions were adopted pledging the State to Roosevelt, and a fund of more than \$5,000 was subscribed for the purpose of promoting Roosevelt sentiment. It was decided to open headquarters at Oklahoma City at once, with A. E. Perry, of Coalgate, in charge, and to hold a State mass-meeting in Oklahoma City on February 10 for the purpose of perfecting a State organization.

A telegram was sent to Colonel Roosevelt, stating that "the West as well as the East is calling for him."

TWELVE REPORTED LOST

Their Rowboat Is Caught in Mississippi River Ice Jam.

Calro, Ill., January 28.—Twelve persons are reported to have been lost to-day when a rowboat in which they were crossing the Mississippi River from Bird's Point Mo., to Calro was caught in an ice jam. They were being ferried across to the Cotton Belt Railway station here.

Searching parties have been unable to find any trace of the lost boat or its passengers.

The passengers were part of 135 who left at noon, Cotton Belt train at Bird's Point Mo., and were left without conveyance across the river because the railroad ferryman feared to risk his steamer in the ice and heavy fog.

POLITICAL STORM CENTRE IS ULSTER

Up to Its Eyes in Fight Against Home Rule.

MAY REVOLT IF BILL PASSES

Rioting Almost Certain When Winston Churchill Makes Address at Nationalist Demonstration—Orangemen Are Drilling and Preparing for Provisional Government.

London, January 28.—Ulster is now the political storm centre of the United Kingdom. Home rule has been discussed in England and Scotland by Nationalists and Unionists, but no great enthusiasm has been aroused either for or against. In Ireland, outside of Ulster, the people are firmly convinced they are to have home rule. Ulsterites, however, are up to their eyes in fight.

Several big demonstrations have been held in various parts of Ulster to protest against any change in the form of government of the country. One of the demonstrations in Belfast was of the industrial kind, another in Omagh was largely made up of farmers, small holders and farm laborers. Who showed just as strong opposition to home rule as did their city brothers. In the latter place again the Ulsterites pledged themselves to form a provisional government if the bill is passed.

Not All Unionists.
Every voter in Ulster, however, is not a Unionist. There is, in fact, a fairly large sprinkling of Nationalists. In many cases the Unionist members were only returned by narrow majorities, the Marquis of Hamilton, for instance, winning by only 190 votes in Londonderry. One division of Belfast itself is represented by Joseph Devlin, one of the Nationalist leaders.

Into this district, the battleground of home rule for the present at least, the government and Nationalists are to carry their banner and hold a meeting on February 5. Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, is to be the spokesman of the government for home rule, and he is to be accompanied by John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, and other Irish politicians. Unionists and Nationalists of Belfast are predicting a lively night.

Ulster is taking the meeting as a challenge, and the police are taking elaborate precautions. The Nationalist police force will be taken for the protection of Mr. Churchill. Should he be joined by Mr. Redmond in the drive from the residence of Lord Pirrie, where he is to be a guest, the place of meeting, with Mr. Redmond's usual escort of Nationalists, there is almost certain to be rioting.

Unionists are organizing a counter-demonstration, but the First Lord of the Admiralty, in advocating a policy of non-resistance, has been denounced, will be the centre of attraction. It will be an interesting moment in the interesting life of Mr. Churchill.

Andrew Bonar Law, the Unionist leader, will go to Belfast Easter Tuesday, April 3, to reply to Mr. Churchill, and there is to be another demonstration, so that Belfast has a lively time ahead.

Preparing for Fight.
The announced determination to fight rather than to accept home rule is taking the form of organization in Ulster. On Monday the Unionist members of the appointment of drill masters to instruct the members of the 4,300 Orange lodges in the use of arms, and William Moore, member of Parliament, has taken the lead in offering his use of arms to the Unionist cause, and announcing that, as a justice of the peace, he would give trustworthy persons the necessary permission to drill. Under the bill of rights, he declared, Protestants could not be prevented from carrying arms, and drilling could be carried on under license from justices. The Irish Unionists have taken the old City Hall, Belfast, for their headquarters, and they say this will be the home of the provisional government should home rule become a fact.

Presbyterians from all parts of the country for a convention on that day, and here the formal protest against the bill will be made.

The objections of Ulster have been set forth by the Right Rev. Thomas Sinclair, one of the leading merchants of Belfast, a former Liberal, who left that party on the introduction of Mr. Gladstone's first home rule bill in 1886, and since has been leader of the anti-home rule. There are many objections to the measure, he said, but among the chief of them is that it would lessen the status of the citizenship of Ulster men. Under the Union they had the same civic status as a resident of England, the same control of local affairs, the same representation in Parliament and enjoyed the benefits of its legislation. To deprive them of this would be a degrading degradation of their citizenship, especially as their forefathers were sent to Ulster 300 years ago by the state for the purpose of assisting in their loyalty, Ireland for the British nation.

Disorder Would Follow.
There was no doubt, too, he added, that civil strife and disorder, which would follow the establishment of home rule, would plunge manufacturers and commerce into serious disaster. The same result would be pronounced by the insolvency of a home rule government, for the resources of Ireland would fall several million below the sum necessary to run the government, and it was scarcely conceivable that England would make up the deficiency.

Then there was the religious aspect.

(Continued on second page.)

BILLS WILL PASS ONLY TO BE VETOED

Must Have Tariff Board's Approval to Win Taft's Signature.

LEADERS HOPE FOR COALITION

Democratic - Progressive - Republican Alliance Is Depended On to Force Tariff Measures Through Senate—Underwood and Henry at Odds Over Trust.

Washington, January 28.—The Democratic steel bill probably will pass the House to-morrow. Majority leaders claim to have assurance that it will have the support of the Republican progressives in the Senate. Informal conferences seem to have developed that the Democratic-Progressive-Republican coalition which sent the tariff revisions of the special session to President Taft for his veto, again will prevail.

Senator Penrose, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, is being besieged by appeals for hearings from interests which claim they had no opportunity before the Ways and Means Committee of the House. When the Senate progresses will endeavor to line up with the Democrats and shut off hearings, has not developed. Democratic Leader Underwood and his supporters express satisfaction with the situation, and hope to get before the President before the campaign comes revisions of the chemical, sugar, cotton, wool and agricultural schedules.

Confident of Veto.
Republican leaders in the House feel confident that revision bills not based on a report of the Tariff Board will be vetoed. Representatives Payne, McCall and Dalzell have had a conference with President Taft on the subject, and they look forward to that result.

The passing of the steel bill from the House to the Senate will give a two weeks' intermission in Mr. Underwood's tariff program, and the time devoted to other measures. The House's appropriation bill, carrying about \$152,000,000, will be reported on Tuesday. It proposes to effect a saving of \$250,000 by abolishing seven pension officers in various cities. The fight is expected on that measure.

The fortification appropriation bill follows the pension bill.

House Democrats will caucus to-morrow night on the \$16,000,000 public building bill. Chairman Fitzgerald, of the Appropriations Committee; Leader Underwood and Speaker Clark oppose the bill in the interests of economy. The cause, they say, is impossible for the government's architects to undertake any new work for two years.

The division of opinion among the Democrats over the proposed investigation of the money trust is expected to enliven the caucus. Chairman Henry, of the Rules Committee, is pressing for the investigation against the wishes of Mr. Underwood.

The Stanley committee's inquiry into the money trust, and the Foreign Affairs Committee's inquiry into the acquisition of the Panama Canal Zone will be resumed.

Expect Passage.
Pending the steel bill's arrival in the Senate, the proposed arbitration treaties with England and France will be discussed, and Senator Lodge, on Tuesday, will ask the Senate to set a time for the end of debate. Friends of the treaties say a canvass of the Senate seems favorable to their passage, and expect amendments.

There is talk of Senate Democrats caucusing on the direct popular election of Senators. The matter is still in conference with the House.

POSTAL CLERK SUICIDE

Stabs Himself Twelve Times Then Cuts His Throat.

Americus, Ga., January 28.—After warning friends yesterday that they would never see him alive again, Sidney Alexander Sullivan, deputy chief clerk at the local post-office, was found dead to-day behind the bed in his room. He had thrust a knife twelve times into his breast, and to complete his search for death drew a razor across an artery in his wrist and held his hand over it with a towel until he felt the flow of blood.

He was forty-three years old and had been a post-office employe twenty years. He had been in ill health.

Rise in Temperature Promised for To-Day

Washington, January 28.—A marked rise in temperature will overtake the Eastern States to-morrow, according to the weekly forecast, issued to-night by the Weather Bureau. The forecast predicts a rise in temperature, and that temperatures will prevail over the greater part of the coming week.

Over the Middle West, the North-west and the Pacific slope, the forecast predicts a rise in temperature, and that temperatures will prevail over the greater part of the coming week.

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FORTY IMMORTALS HAVE BEEN CHOSEN

Greatest Living Writers in America Are Named.

LIST IS HEADED BY ROOSEVELT

Second Comes Woodrow Wilson, Governor of New Jersey—Fortunate Few Make Up Inner Circle of National Institute of Arts and Letters.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Philadelphia, Pa., January 28.—The Forty Immortals of America, and more particularly of the United States, chosen from among the greatest living American writers, have been announced by the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

The Forty Immortals are chosen along the lines that govern membership in the world-famous Academie Francaise, the first of the five academies forming the Institute of France. The French Academy, whose members are known as the Immortals, is the chief tribunal of questions relating to the niceties of the French language and of grammar, rhetoric, poetry and classification of French classics.

The list of the Immortals was announced to-day by Harrison S. Morris, vice-president of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Mr. Morris was commissioner-general from the United States to the recent art exhibition in Rome. In addition to his membership in the National Institute of Arts and Letters, Mr. Morris is an officer of the National Academy of Design in New York.

The National Institute of Arts and Letters makes up the membership of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, which is an inner circle of the National Institute. There are at present forty-seven members to the American Academy of Arts and Letters. The National Institute of Arts and Letters has a membership of 250. It was pointed out that the present number of forty-seven would be decreased in the passing years until the number of forty could be reached and maintained.

The Immortals.
One Philadelphia is included in the list of Immortals. He is Horace Howard Furness, Philadelphia, Shakespearean scholar. The others follow:

Woodrow Wilson, author and Governor of New Jersey.
Charles Francis Adams, of South Lincoln, Mass., the historical writer and author.

Henry Adams, of Boston, author and formerly editor of the North American Review.

Henry M. Alden, of New York, editor of Harper's and a well-known lecturer and author.

John Bigelow, of New York, author and scholar.

William C. Brownell, of New York, author and student.

Arthur H. Burroughs, of West Park, N. Y., naturalist.

Nicholas Murray Butler, of New York, president of Columbia University.

George W. Cable, of Northampton, Mass., author.

Basel L. Gildersleeve, of Baltimore, editor, author and Philologist.

Arthur H. Hadley, president of Yale University.

William Dean Howells, of New York, author and editorial contributor to Harper's Magazine.

Henry James, the late of Wight, author and editorial writer.

Robert Underwood Johnson, of New York, writer and editor, member of the editorial staff of the Century Magazine.

Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, author, lecturer and United States Senator.

Thomas R. Lounsbury, of New Haven, author and professor at Yale.

Abbott Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, author and scholar.

Hamilton Wright Mable, Summit, N. J., author and editor.

Alfred Mahan, of New York, rear-admiral of United States Navy, retired, author and editor, former president of the American Historical Society.

John Muir, of Martinez, Cal., explorer, naturalist and author.

Thomas Nelson Page, of Washington, author and lecturer.

Edwin W. Perry, of Cambridge, Mass., professor of English literature at Harvard University.

James Ford Rhodes, author and former president of the American Historical Society.

James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet.

William M. Sloane, of Princeton, N. J., author and editor.

F. Hopkinson Smith, of New York, artist and author.

Henry Vandyrke, of Princeton, poet and lecturer.

Andrew Dickson White, of Ithaca, N. Y., educator, diplomatist and author.

George E. Woodberry, of Beverly, Mass., author and poet.

W. W. Alexander, of New York, painter.

Paul W. Bartlett, of New York, sculptor.

Edwin H. Blashfield, of New York, artist, author and lecturer on art at Columbia, Harvard and Yale.

George DeForest Brush, of Dublin, N. H., artist.

William H. Chase, of New York, artist.

Kenyon Cox, of New York, painter and author.

Daniel C. French, of New York, sculptor.

Thomas Hastings, of New York, architect.

William Rutherford Mead, of New York, architect.

John S. Sargent, of New York, artist.

Abbot Thayer, of Monksnock, N. H., animal painter.

Elihu Vedder, of New York, painter and modeler and mural decorator.

Two men in the department of music have received the distinction of election to the American Academy. They are George Whitfield Chadwick, of Boston, and Horatio W. Parker, of New Haven, Conn., organist and composer.

MEETS PARTY LEADERS

Woodrow Wilson Discusses State Politics in Providence.

Providence, R. I., January 28.—Woodrow Wilson came to Providence from Boston to-day, became acquainted with the Democratic leaders and political conditions in the State. The visit was an informal one, at the invitation of local Democrats, and there was no speechmaking.

Governor Wilson was met by former Governor James H. Higgins and taken to the Hope Club. There he held an informal talk, discussing State politics with Judge Frank A. Fitzsimmons, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and others.

Governor Wilson left late this afternoon for New York.

Declines to Talk.

New York, January 28.—"Not a word, not a word, gentlemen," was Governor Woodrow Wilson's reply to a group of newspaper men who met him on his arrival here to-night from Providence, in the expectation that he might have something to say regarding Colonel Eloy Alfaro's suggestion for a "court of honor" to decide whether the Governor's campaign manager had authorized the solicitation of campaign funds from Thomas F. Ryan. The Governor, after stopping here overnight, will leave for Trenton to be present when the Legislature meets in the morning.

"Yes, I have read Colonel Alfaro's statement in the morning papers," said the Governor, with a smile, "but I have nothing to say."

But the colonel says he has the proofs, Governor," he was reminded.

"Nothing more to be said," he reiterated.

Governor Wilson will leave this afternoon for a speaking tour in the South, which will include an address to the Virginia Legislature at Richmond.

RAVAGES OF PELLAGRA

Richmond Has Seven in List of Hundred of Victims.

Washington, January 28.—Pellagra caused 365 deaths in the Census Bureau's latest registration area during 1910, of which 243 were the victims, or 71.5 per cent, were females.

All of the deaths from this cause returned for the registration area of the United States for 1910, three-tenths (11) occurred in North Carolina in the largest number of deaths registered in the Raleigh, 33; Durham, 16; Charlotte, 16; and Wilmington, 3. The city with the highest mortality from this cause within the registration area was Atlanta, Ga., with 59 deaths reported.

For each registration State in 1910 the number was: California, 3; District of Columbia, 1; Maryland, 3; Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 2; Minnesota, 1; New York, 1; North Carolina, 111; Ohio, 13; Pennsylvania, 3; Rhode Island, 3; Vermont, 2, and Washington, 2.

For certain cities in non-registration States in 1910 the number was: Birmingham, 17; Mobile, 13; Montgomery, 14; Jacksonville, 1; Atlanta, 69; Savannah, 13; Aurora, 1; Chicago, 15; New Orleans, 11; Kansas City, 2; St. Louis, 1; Portland, Ore., 1; Charleston, 17; Knoxville, 3; Memphis, 6; Nashville, 3; Galveston, 3; San Antonio, 1; Dallas, 8; Lynchburg, 5; Norfolk, 3; Petersburg, 2, and Richmond, 7.

VANISHES FROM LINER

E. J. Bangs Believed to Have Fallen Overboard.

Charleston, S. C., January 28.—The Clyde Line steamer Mohawk, which arrived at Charleston from New York early this morning, brought news of the loss of E. J. Bangs, of West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City, who vanished from the liner on Saturday night when the ship was a little south of Cape Hatteras. Bangs is believed to have slipped on the snow-covered deck and fallen overboard. His wife stated that he left his stateroom shortly after midnight, Friday, saying that he was feeling badly and would walk aft. He was never seen again.

His wife and uncle, Emory Wolford, also making the voyage with him, left the ship at Charleston and took train for New York this afternoon.

LEAVE FUNERAL FOR BATTLE

Italians Kill Negro Who Shot Their Fellow-Countryman.

Bessemer, Ala., January 28.—John Chandler, a negro, was killed with bullets and killed, and Detective C. Ross was shot in the leg by a party of enraged Italians in the principal street here this afternoon.

Chandler had been arrested on the charge of killing Joe Gagliano, an Italian, Friday night, and was in charge of officers waiting for a street car to take him to jail in Birmingham, when Gagliano's funeral procession passed. A score of the dead man's compatriots took a rush for the negro and the shooting began. Ross was injured by a stray bullet.

JUDGE GEDSHAW DEAD

Long Had Been Prominent in Sporting Circles.

Tampa, Fla., January 28.—Judge Charles E. Gedshaw, for many years prominent in sporting and racing circles, died at his home here late today of heart failure, aged fifty-two years. His health recently had been good, and his death came unexpectedly. Judge Gedshaw's home was in Tryon, N. C., but he had been spending his winters here for several years.

The remains will be sent to Tryon for interment. Judge Gedshaw founded several sporting publications in New York.

ADrift on FLOE

Nine Hundred Fishermen on Floating Ice Off Finland.

Helsingfors, Finland, January 28.—Nine hundred fishermen are drifting on a gigantic ice floe between Narva and the Pikkapaasi Islands. The men are not in imminent danger,